# The People's Korea

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# President Kim Il Sung's Visit to Sofia Ends with Signing of DPRK-BPR Treaty of Friendship And Cooperation

President Kim Il Sung's official goodwill visit to Bulgaria successfully ended on June 17 with the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Article 7 and 8 of the treaty which was signed by President Kim Il Sung and his Bulgarian counterpart Todor Zhivkov said respectively:

"The Bulgarian side shall support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and reunify Korea peacefully on a democratic principle." (Article 7)

"The Korean side shall support the constructive and steadfast stand of the Bulgarian People's Republic to strengthen peace and security, trust and friendship in the Balkan peninsula and develop good neighbourhood and cooperative relations with all Balkan countries." (Article 8)

"This treaty," President Kim Il Sung said, "will be a valuable result of the fact that the parties and peoples of our two countries, as class brothers and as revolutionary comrades-in-arms, have steadily developed the friendly and cooperative relations in their common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism." **(from a speech made by the DPRK President at a June 16 Sofia Mass Rally)**

President Todor Zhivkov stated: "The treaty will confirm the high level of the development of our relations in different fields and serve as a powerful motive force to activate and expand them in the interests of our two peoples, peace and socialism." **(from a June 15 speech made by the Bulgarian leader at a grand banquet in honor of President Kim Il Sung)**

President Kim Il Sung leading a DPRK party and state delegation visited Bulgaria from June 15 through 17.

He was invited by the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

President Kim Il Sung held a series of talks with Mr. Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

At the talks which proceeded in comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere, two leaders reached a consensus of views on the problems discussed, reported the official Korean Central News Agency from Sofia.

On June 15, President Todor Zhivkov hosted a grand banquet in honour of President Kim Il Sung at the Boyana Guest House in Sofia.

In his banquet speech, he stated: "I reaffirm our invariable solidarity and support for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea aimed at easing the tension in the Korean Peninsula, at the peaceful reunification of the country upon a democratic basis."

He went on to say:

"The Bulgarian People's Republic supports the efforts of the DPRK to make the American troops with-

(Continued on page 4)

President Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria as he arrived at Sofia for an official goodwill visit on June 15. (KCNA Radiophoto)

# Over 5 Million People Support 3-Way Talks

A total of signatures were collected 5,736,288 as of June 15 in support of the proposal to hold three-way talks and withdrawal of the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from south Korea.

The number was made public in a press conference June 22 at Hibiya Open-Air Music Hall, Tokyo, given by Mr. Li Jin Gyu, First vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

The first vice-Chairman met the press prior to the rally and demonstration of over 12,000 Koreans against the American nuclear presence in south Korea.

Five million signature collecting campaign was launched by Chongryun from March 1 to June 25 against U.S. moves to start nuclear war in Korea and for an early realization of Pyongyang-Washington-Seoul three-way talks.

Numerous Korean residents in Japan of all strata from primary school students to were 80 aged men took part in the campaign, asking for signatures. Among them were house operators and restaurant owners.

Hundreds of residents managed to get more than one thousand signatures each.

Mrs. Kang Nyo Gyong, who lives in Tokyo, 60 years old, got 28,000 signatures by herself.

Those from whom signatures were collected included personalities of many Japanese political parties, public organizations and labor unions.

Among signers, there were about 74,000 Koreans under the influence of pro-Seoul Korean Residents Union of Japan (Mindan).

The 60-year-old Kang Nyo Gyong had this to comment:

"I know it is the only way that I can help to bring earlier the reunification of our homeland. I can't stand the pain of a divided country more. I am determined to work harder for the future happiness of myself, children, grand children, and in particular in memory of my husband who had wanted the reunification but died 10 years ago."

The bundles of collected signatures are to be delivered to the U.S. Government and the U.N. in New York.

# Eisenhower Tried to Use Nukes In Korea:

Former U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower considered using nuclear weapons in Korea and China in 1953, saying they might be "cheaper dollar-wise" than conventional weapons, declassified documents showed on June 7.

The fact that the United States was ready to use nuclear weapons during the Korean War is not new. Eisenhower himself, in his memoirs, said he came into office prepared to use them to break the deadlock.

He took office in January 1953 after talks on a ceasefire had dragged on for two years.

What is new in the 2,000 pages of documents made public by the State Department is the high level of planning and the discussion on possible use of these weapons, and Eisenhower's interest in overcoming reluctance to use them.

His predecessor, Harry S. Truman, ruled out their use when the subject came up at two news conferences during his administration.

The documents indicate that policy-makers at the time did not share the present-day horror of nuclear weapons and that the weapons were discussed primarily in terms of the military and cost advantages they might offer.

Paul H. Zitze, now chief U.S.

(Continued on page 8)

# Peace Is Inherent Requirement Of Socialism

## *Speech of President Kim Il Sung*

### *At Sofia Mass Rally*

**A Sofia mass rally was held on June 16 in welcome of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.**

**Follows the full text of the speech made by him at the mass rally:**

—○— —○—

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov,
Esteemed Bulgarian party and government leaders,
Sofia citizens,
Comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to see the people of Sofia at this grand mass meeting today when we are on a successful visit to friendly Bulgaria.

Allow me to express my deep gratitude to you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a close friend of ours, for your excellent welcome speech which is full of comradely feelings, as well as my deep thanks to the whole gathering for their warm welcome.

Also allow me to convey the warm fraternal greetings from our Party, the Government of our Republic and our people to the Bulgarian Communist Party, Government, the Sofia citizens, and all the Bulgarian people.

We are now on a third visit to Bulgaria, carrying with us the Korean people's feelings of friendship towards the Bulgarian people. Whenever we visit Bulgaria, we warmly feel in our hearts the unchanging, truly good will and cordial feelings of friendship the Bulgarian people have for the Korean people.

The warm welcome and cordial hospitality you have accorded us clearly show how sincere and durable is the friendship between the two parties and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria, which is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The two parties and two peoples have long been on intimate terms of friendship.

They knitted the bonds of friendship and have closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. In particular, Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to our country in 1973 and our visit to Bulgaria in 1975 opened a new epoch in developing further the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Today these relations are developing favourably in all spheres, and this is making a great contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

This time we are going to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic. This treaty will be a valuable result of the fact that the parties and peoples of our two countries, as class brothers and as revolutionary comrades-in-arms, have steadily developed the friendly and cooperative relations in their common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria will extend and develop fully in all spheres of politics, economy and culture in accordance with the spirit and principles of the forthcoming treaty.

I am convinced that our current visit to Bulgaria will mark a new milestone in strengthening the intimate relations between the leaders of the two countries and in further flourishing the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two nations.

We are on this visit to your country at a time when the hearts of the Bulgarian people are throbbing with a high degree of political enthusiasm to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the historic victory of their socialist revolution.

During this visit, we have been deeply impressed by the brilliant success achieved by the industrious and courageous Bulgarian people in building socialism in the past 40 years and by the looks of developed Bulgaria.

At different places we could witness the great strides made by the Bulgarian people in industry, agriculture, construction, culture and all other spheres of social life, under the slogan "Everything for Man, Everything for Man's Well-Being". Everywhere we went, your people were working hard, full of revolutionary zeal and confidence, to implement the thesis of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and to build a developed socialist society.

All the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the building of socialism are the result of the correct leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, their outstanding leader. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who is faithful heir to Georgi Dimitrov's cause and its promoter, has put forward correct policies as required by the reality of Bulgaria and her socialist construction, and has been skilfully organizing and leading the party and the people for their implementation.

We warmly congraturate you, the fraternal Bulgarian people, on your great success in socialist construction and sincerely wish you greater success in your future struggle to build a developed socialist society.

Your brilliant success in socialist construction shows that socialism has great advantages and vitality and is advancing triumphantly in spite of the imperialist abuses and slanders.

The superiority and indestructible vitality of socialism have also been patently proved by the realities in our country.

Our people have been successfully building socialism even under the difficult and complex situation where they are confronted directly with the U.S. imperialists in a divided country.

By energetically carrying on the revolution and construction under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people have developed our once backward country into a socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture in a short period in history.

Our people are now striving to transform man, society and nature on a communist line by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. They are also working hard to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

Convinced of the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and closely united behind the Party, our people are triumphantly advancing and effecting a steady upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

Comrades and friends,

The present situation demands that the people of the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people around the world resolutely fight to thwart the imperialist moves for aggression and a new war and defend world peace.

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to forestall the East European socialist countries by nuclear attack by deploying new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries. In Asia they are going to provoke a nuclear war against our Republic and the other socialist countries by bringing a large number of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons into south Korea.

It is a noble duty of the socialist countries to fight to build a world of peace and liberty, a world which is free from aggression and war. Peace is an inherent requirement of socialism. Only when peace is guaranteed, can we successfully build communism, an ideal society of mankind.

The socialist countries must closely unite for global peace and for the bright future of mankind and sledge-hammer the imperialists' policy of aggression and war to prevent them from acting rashly.

Korea and Bulgaria are waging a dynamic joint struggle in close cooperation to prevent war and preserve peace in Asia and Europe.

We actively support the Bulgarian Party and Government in their joint effort made with the other signatories to the Warsaw Treaty to remove the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and defend peace in this region.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and Government proposed to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan Peninsula in particular, and are striving to make it a reality. We highly appreciate the Bulgarian constructive proposals and express firm solidarity with them.

At present, broad sections of people around the world demand a ban on the production, test and use of nuclear weapons as well as the abolition of all these weapons. As the days go by, the people are more loudly calling for the creation of nuclear-free zones and peace zones in all continents and regions.

Creating nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many regions of the world and extending them is an important way to ease the international tension, remove the danger of nuclear holocaust and maintain and consolidate peace.

The Korean people are striving to turn the Korean Peninsula and Far East Asia into a nuclear-free zone and peace zone. We actively support the struggle of the peoples to create such zones in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America and many other regions of the world.

It is the consistent policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic to safeguard peace in the Korean Peninsula and to settle peacefully the question of our country's reunification.

In consideration of the present situation in the Korean Peninsula and our country's actual conditions, we are going to reunify our country peacefully by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Our proposal for the DCRK means forming a confederal state through the establishment of a unified national government on the basis of leaving the ideas and systems now existing in the north and the south of Korea as they are, a government in which the north and the south are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively. Thus we will reunify our nation although our country will have two separate systems.

In order to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula, remove the danger of war and create preconditions for realizing independent and peaceful national reunification, we recently made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

Our proposals for the country's reunification and for the tripartite talks are most reasonable and realistic and acceptable to any one who wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. That is why these proposals enjoy active support not only from all the Korean people but also from the governments and peoples of the socialist and many other countries in the world.

The brotherly Bulgarian people have always

(Continued on page 3)

# Korea's Reunification Should Be Peaceful Without Any Outside Interference

## *Speech of President Todor Zhivkov*

### *At Sofia Mass Rally*

**Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, made a speech at the Sofia mass rally held on June 16 welcoming President Kim Il Sung.**
**He said:**

We sincerely welcome Comrade Kim Il Sung as our great friend, the publicly recognized leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movements.

The peoples of our two countries have deepest respect and truly friendly feelings for each other.

We Bulgarians are well aware of the heroic struggle of the Korean people against the foreign occupationists. The valiant guerrillas of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung recorded brilliant chapters in the history of the liberation struggle against the Japanese colonialists.

And we Bulgarian people remember that the south Korean authorities started a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1950.

The U.S. imperialists and reactionaries of many countries also pounced to deprive the heroic Korean people of freedom, trample underfoot independence and call a halt to the struggle of the Korean people for the building of a new life.

Your people displayed excellent bravery and self-sacrificing spirit and gave a deserving lesson to the aggressors and warmongers.

Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, Korea which had long remained poor and backward as a colonial agricultural appendage, has turned into a socialist state with a powerful modern industry, developed agriculture and high international prestige.

Dear comrades, your success is the fruit of the creative labour of the Korean workers, peasants and working intellectuals and attributable to the implementation of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The main obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean question is the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops who have turned south Korea into their bridgehead, nuclear arsenal. The policy of stepping up war preparations, whipping up a war psychosis and harsh suppression gives rise to discontent among the south Korean people of broad segments.

We support the invariable constructive policy of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to create an atmosphere of trust in the Korean Peninsula and to realize the aspiration of your people for national reunification.

Unshakable is the stand of the Bulgarian People's Republic. We resolutely denounce the United States and other reactionary forces for their manoeuvres to keep Korea divided for ever. We hold that the reunification of Korea should be achieved in a peaceful way on a democratic basis without any outside interference.

Our Party and our country support the initiatives of the DPRK for replacing the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and south, mutually reducing armed forces and converting the Korean Peninsula into a zone without nuclear weapons.

It is, indeed, a proposal for realizing a sincere and fruitful dialogue between the north and south. When this proposal is materialized, it will contribute to making the situation on the Korean Peninsula sound, guaranteeing peace there and easing tension in the Far East.

The gains of Bulgaria are a result of our people's devoted labour and the thorough implementation of the Leninist April General Line of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

These successes of ours are a concrete manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system and the might of socialist internationalism.

The tasks which are being carried on by the Bulgarian and Korean peoples can be fulfilled under the condition of world peace and understanding and mutual cooperation among the countries.

To our regret, however, the international situation remains complicated and strained. Moreover, it is fraught with an explosive danger owing to bellicose imperialism, particularly to the present U.S. administration pursuing the policy of aggression and big stick. This policy of the U.S. administration is aimed at destroying the military strategic balance existing between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. Imperialism is recklessly seeking the military superiority over socialism to force its will by "strength." This adventurous line finds expression also in the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The counter-measures taken by the Warsaw Treaty member nations in this connection were just ones and they were to cope with the growing threat to security in these countries. Their intention in taking the counter-measures is clear and firm. In other words, the Warsaw Treaty member nations will never allow the already established military strategic balance to be destroyed.

We fully support the position of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who stated that everyone should realize that "anyone who likes to make a military adventure will not be confronted with us who failed to make preparations and no potential aggressor can hope to escape destructive counterblow."

Of course, it is not that there is no way out under the prevailing situation.

If the United States and its allies stop the deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles and withdraw them from Europe, the measures taken by the Warsaw Treaty member nations will be cancelled and a necessary prerequisite to the success of the Geneva talks be created and the tensions in Europe and the world be eased. We hope that the Stockholm conference will succeed in achieving an agreement on significant practical initiatives to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

The growing aggressive nature of bellicose imperialism assumes international nature.

The policy of aggression pursued by U.S. imperialism in Central America, the Caribbean region, the Middle East and Gulf's area, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific has caused indignation and wrath. The United States does not bother to disguise its strategy of using the Asian Continent as a stronghold for the fulfilment of its aggressive designs.

The present Asian situation cannot but arouse apprehensions. This is why the Bulgarian People's Republic unconditionally supports the proposals to hold talks for steps to strengthen trust in the Far East with the participation of all countries concerned.

We support all proposals for achieving understanding and normalizing the relations between the states in the Southeast Asian region and converting this region into a zone of peace and security.

The Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member nations and the proposals advanced by these countries subsequently constitute a realistic program for removing the danger of nuclear war and checking the arms race.

The peaceful future of mankind can and must be guaranteed. The socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties of the world, non-aligned countries, the countries which choose the socialist orientation, the national liberation movement, the anti-

(Continued on page 4)

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given whole-hearted support and encouragement to our people in their righteous cause of socialist construction and independent and peaceful national reunification. For this we would like to express our deep thanks to the Bulgarian Communist Party, Government and people.

This visit to Bulgaria has given us an unforgettable impression.

Everywhere we travelled in Bulgaria, we were accorded enthusiastic welcome and warm hospitality by the Bulgarian Party and Government and her people. Each day of our stay in your country was a pleasant and fruitful day which was spent in a festive mood.

During this time we have had important meetings and sincere talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, a close friend and brother of ours, and with other Bulgarian party and government leaders, strengthened mutual friendship and intimate relations, and reached the consensus of opinion on all the matters that have been discussed.

I am very much satisfied with the excellent result of our visit to Bulgaria.

On our return home, we will convey to our people the deep, unforgettable impression of this fraternal land of Bulgaria and the warm friendly feelings of the Bulgarian people for the Korean people.

The traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples, which have been formed, consolidated and developed in the course of the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism, will further strengthen and flourish with the current of history.

As in the past so also in the future, our people will make every effort to extend and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Bulgarian people and to strengthen unity and solidarity with the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Long live unbreakable brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian People's Republic!

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement!

Long live world peace!

# Fully Support Nuke-Free Zone In Balkan Peninsula

## — Banquet Speech of President Kim Il Sung —

**President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on June 15 by Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.**

**Follows the full text of the speech:**

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov,
Esteemed Bulgarian party and government leaders,
Comrades and friends,

Today I am very pleased that Comrade Todor Zhivkov, an old friend and close brother of ours, and many other Bulgarian leaders and we meet again and sit together like this in Bulgaria.

From the first moment of our entry into your country, we were accorded an exceptionally kind reception and cordial hospitality everywhere we went by the fraternal Bulgarian people. On our arrival in Sofia today we also received a warm welcome from its citizens.

Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov and other Bulgarian party and government leaders warmly received us, and large numbers of Sofia citizens in holiday dress enthusiastically welcomed us by dancing and singing with overflowing joy and intense emotions at the station and along many miles of roads and streets.

The friendly songs and cheers which reverberated throughout Sofia were a powerful demonstration of comradely friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples as well as a vivid expression of the firm determination of the Bulgarian people to extend and develop further the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov has just made an excellent speech which overflowed again with the feelings of comradeship and warm friendship at this grand welcome banquet given in our honour.

I have been deeply moved by your kind invitation and the warm welcome and cordial hospitality, and for this I would like to express my deep gratitude to esteemed *Comrade Todor Zhivkov* and the Bulgarian Communist Party and government and people.

I also would like to take this opportunity to convey the warm comradely greetings from our Party, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people to the Bulgarian Communist Party and government and the fraternal Bulgarian people.

Whenever I visit Bulgaria, I warmly feel in my heart the unusual kindness and brotherly intimacy which Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian people show us and our people.

There is a saying in our country that even a thousand *ri* seems only a hailing distance to bosom friends.

The leaders and the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria share the same heart as class brothers who struggle for a common aim and ideal.

So, even though they are far away from each other geographically, they are in intimate friendship like close neighbours.

Friendship between the leaders and the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria is a true friendship between class brothers, which is based on mutual respect and proletarian internationalism. It is a beautiful friendship which is always flowering.

Nine years have already passed since we visited your country in 1975 with our feelings of friendship towards the Bulgarian people.

This time we are paying another visit to your country with a wish to see the success achieved by the Bulgarian people in their socialist construction in this period as well as the progress in your country, and to extend and develop further the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries in all spheres.

During this visit we will sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria by reflecting the exceptional feelings of comradeship and the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the peoples of our two countries.

This will mark a new epoch in further extending and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

This is a momentous year when the Bulgarian people commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in their socialist revolution.

The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was a brilliant result of the arduous struggle of the Bulgarian communists and other people for their national and class emancipation.

*It was a historic event* which paved a broad avenue to building a new society in Bulgaria.

In the past 40 years since the triumph of the socialist revolution that opened up a new era in their history, the industrious and resourceful Bulgarian people have worked hard to create a new life and thus developed their backward country into a prosperous socialist state. Under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and full of hope and confidence, the Bulgarian people are now energetically struggling to implement the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and build a developed socialist society.

They have ushered in an era of unprecedented national prosperity.

The consolidation of socialist system and the smooth progress of socialist construction in Bulgaria are attributable entirely to the correct leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, an outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people.

We are rejoiced over the smooth progress of socialist construction in Bulgaria as over our own success and sincerely wish the fraternal Bulgarian people to make big strides in their future struggle to realize communism as soon as possible, by uniting themselves closely behind the Bulgarian Communist Party and carrying forward the cause of Georgi Dimitrov.

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are striving for the transformation of man, society and nature on a communist line by energetically carrying out the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural.

They are successfully struggling to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the Ten Long-Term Objectives of Socialist Economic Construction for the 1980's.

The success in the building of socialism in Korea and Bulgaria is the common success of the socialist countries.

This serves as a powerful factor in increasing the might of the socialist forces and in holding in check the imperialist aggressive forces in Asia and Europe.

Today the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries are jointly struggling to oppose the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The Communist Party, government and people of Bulgaria are fighting all out to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, to oppose the U.S. deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

We highly evaluate the Bulgarian people's just struggle to oppose imperialism and war, to turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and to defend peace and security in Europe and the other parts of the world.

We express full support to and firm solidarity with them in their struggle.

The tension in the Korean Peninsula and the other areas of Northeast Asia is daily growing because of the U.S. imperialists' undisguised moves for aggression and war.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic are making strenuous efforts to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula, to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

As a radical measure to ease the tension and guarantee peace in the Korean Peninsula and to create the precondition for peaceful national reunification, we proposed early this year for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

This proposal is a very reasonable and realistic one to open up a new phase in our struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

That is why the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and of many other countries across the world actively support and welcome this proposal.

The fraternal Bulgarian people always give whole-hearted support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

We are grateful for this and express our deep thanks to the Communist Party, government and people of Bulgaria.

Developing the relations of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries is a firm guarantee for accelerating the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction in each country, strengthening the solidarity of the socialist countries, thwarting the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defending global peace and security.

As in the past, so also in the future, our Party and the Government of the Republic which value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, will make every effort to extend and develop these relations with Bulgaria and all other socialist countries and to achieve the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am convinced that our current visit to Bulgaria will mark a new epoch in further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

On this pleasant occasion of our reunion with the intimate Bulgarian friends, allow me to conclude my speech by proposing a toast to the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the prosperity of the Bulgarian People's Republic,

To the unity and solidarity among the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To world peace,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov,

To the health of party and government leaders of Bulgaria, and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Both of us have the desire to search and apply a new form of more effective cooperation, not resting content with what we have already achieved.

I assure the dear Korean friends that we are filled with the determination to deepen in the future, too, the developing relations between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the well-being of the two fraternal peoples and the victory of the cause of socialism in the world.

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war movement and various circles of capitalist countries with sound thinking constitute powerful forces, which can overpower the destructive forces.

It is all the more necessary than ever before to act in unity with each other.

The traditional relations of class solidarity and cooperation exist between the Bulgarian and Korean peoples and between our two parties and two countries. These relations were established on the basis of our common aspiration and purpose to energetically work for the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and socialism and the cause of peace.

Though the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are thousands of kilometers away from each other, it has been proved that they can successfully cooperate with each other in the fields of politics, economy and culture. The rapid development in our two countries lays a good foundation for further expanding the commodity exchange and scientific-technical and cultural cooperation.

I express satisfaction with the relations between the two countries developing along the road of progress.

I also express the belief that the spirit of the agreement reached in our meeting and talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere will be a new impetus to our cooperation in all fields.

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draw from south Korea. She supports also your proposals for a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. This stand is principles and accords with the interests of the Korean people and peace and security for the peoples in this region."

President Kim Il Sung, in his banquet speech, said that the WPK and the DPRK government are making "strenuous efforts to ease the tension in the Korean Peninsula, to safeguard peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country."

He said that three-way talks were proposed "as a radical measure to ease the tension and guarantee peace in the Korean Peninsula and to create the precondition for peaceful national reunification."

Speaking at a Sofia Mass Rally held at the Ryundmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of June 16, President Kim Il Sung stressed the need for unity among the socialist countries.

"The socialist countries must closely unite for global peace and for the bright future of mankind and sledge-hammer the imperialists' policy of aggression and war to prevent them from acting rashly," said the DPRK President at the rally welcoming him.

He supported "the Bulgarian party and government in their joint effort made with the other signatories to the Warsaw Treaty to remove the danger of a nuclear war in Europe and defend peace in this region."

"Creating nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many regions of the world and extending them is an important way to ease the international tension, remove the danger of nuclear holocaust and maintain and consolidate peace," stressed the President.

He elaborated on the proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by saying, "Our proposal for the DCRK means forming a confederal state through the establishment of a unified national government on the basis of leaving the ideas and systems now existing in the north and the south of Korea as they are, a government in which the north and the south are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively. Thus we will reunify our nation although our country will have two separate systems."

President Todor Zhivkov in his speech at the mass rally fully supported policies followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government for the reunification of north and south Korea.

"The main obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean question is the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops who have turned south Korea into their bridgehead, nuclear arsenal. The policy of stepping up war preparations, whipping up a war psychosis and harsh suppression gives rise to discontent among the south Korean people of broad segment," said the Bulgarian leader.

President Kim Il Sung left Sofia on June 17 for Romania, after successfully concluding an official goodwill visit to Bulgaria at the head of the party and state delegation.

# DPRK-BPR Relationship Will Contribute to Unity and Cohesion Of Socialist Countries

## — Banquet Speech of President Todor Zhivkov —

*Mr. Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on June 15 in honor of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. He said:*

Still now, I see in my mind's eye the looks of Pyongyang and Hamhung, a beautiful coastal city, which have risen on the debris, impressive looks of factories and enterprises and neatly arranged and cultivated fields, which I saw with satisfaction during my visit to the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, I would look back with great satisfaction on our meetings, which left eternal marks in the relations between Bulgaria and Korea based on the immovable principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

I think it a manifestation of our common view to say that the cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples is developing on a constant upsurge, our political contacts, mutually beneficial trade and cultural relations are on an excellent level and they all contribute to mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

I express our conviction that the already begun talks, too, will contribute to further developing and enriching cooperation between the two countries. Because there exist beside the achievements a series of objective possibilities of a new, more effective form for common work.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which we will sign will no doubt be a guarantee for this. The treaty will confirm the high level of the development of our relations in different fields and serve as a powerful motive force to activate and expand them in the interests of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

Both the Bulgarian and Korean peoples have covered the road of the prolonged arduous revolutionary struggle for national and social emancipation. With the decisive help of the Soviet army, our people achieved the long-cherished freedom and set out on peaceful, creative labour in high spirits.

We are rejoiced at the successes made by you in the fulfilment of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in socialist construction. We sincerely wish you new victory for the advance of the DPRK.

I reaffirm our invariable solidarity and support for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea aimed at easing the tension in the Korean Peninsula, at the peaceful reunification of the country upon a democratic basis.

More than 30 years have passed since the armed invasion against the DPRK, but the situation on the Korean Peninsula remains strained. We resolutely condemn the attempts at eternalizing the partition of Korea. The Bulgarian People's Republic supports the efforts of the DPRK to make American troops withdraw from south Korea. She supports also your proposals for a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. This stand is principled and accords with the interests of the Korean people and peace and security for the peoples in this region.

The present-day international situation is exceptionally complicated and alarming. The U.S. administration and the most reactionary imperialist forces continue pursuing the policy of all-out showdown and the policy of increasing tension in the world. The latest Washington session of NATO reaffirmed their intention to keep on deploying new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This means that the threat of a destructive nuclear war is rising.

The world reaction tries to break the already made military strategic balance and obtain unilateral military predominance, resorting to reckless and unprecedented-in-scope arms race. The aim of the world reaction is well known. It is to enforce its will by dint of force, continue the openly declared "crusade" against socialism and curb the righteous desire of the people for revolutionary and democratic reforms.

Peace and security and the destiny of the whole mankind are at stake. Though the danger is drawing near, we believe the plans of the warmongers will be thwarted. Because the countries of socialism, the communist and workers' parties, the national liberation, anti-imperialist and anti-war movements, all the sober-minded people of the plant desire peace, cooperation and progress.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have made realistic proposals for the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements, for the averting of a nuclear catastrophe. These proposals, which have been either rejected or answered in silence by the United States and their allies, enjoy the support and approval of the world public.

We give high assessment to the support of your country for the struggle against imperialist aggressive policy and against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe and also to the resolute-

# DPRK-BPR Treaty Will Be New Motive Of Deepening Friendship And Cooperation

*Follows the full text of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic which was signed in Sofia on June 17:*

**Treaty of Freindship and Co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic**

On the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality non-interference in internal affairs, comradely co-operation and mutual benefits,

Proceeding from the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries,

Convinced that to constantly consolidate and deepen these relations accords with the fundamental interests of the two peoples, helps strengthen the unity of socialist countries and consolidate it and contributes to the cause of peace and socialism,

Proceeding from the objective and principle of socialist foreign policy and the desire to create most favorable international conditions for socialist construction,

Resolutely calling for strengthening joint action among the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the progressive forces fighting against imperialism and world reactionary forces and for peace and national independence, democracy and social progress,

Out of the desire to positively contribute to defending world peace and security,

Wishing to further develop the advantageous and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries,

Attaching great importance to further developing and perfecting the legal foundation of this relationship, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic (hereafter two high-level contracting parties ) agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The two high-level contracting parties shall develop and strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ARTICLE 2

The two high-level contracting parties shall expand and strengthen mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological cooperation to promote socialist construction in the two countries and improve the material and cultural standards of the two peoples.

ARTICLE 3

The two high-level contracting parties shall strengthen relations and cooperation in science, culture, education, the press, radio, television, film, sports, tourism and other fields of social life and develop cooperation and exchange between state organs and social, scientific and cultural organizations of the two countries.

ARTICLE 4

The two high-level contracting parties shall strive to further develop and strengthen relations, unity and solidarity between socialist countries on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ARTICLE 5

The two high-level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in the struggle to defend world peace and security against imperialist policies of aggression and war, realize complete disarmament and establish nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world.

ARTICLE 6

The two high-level contracting parties shall support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the just struggle to achieve freedom and national independence, democracy and social progress and finally liquidate all manner of old and new colonialism and racism.

ARTICLE 7

The Bulgarian side shall support the just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make the foreign troops withdraw from south Korea and reunify Korea peacefully on a democratic principle.

ARTICLE 8

The Korean shall support the constructive and steadfast stand of the Bulgarian People's Republic to strengthen peace and security, trust and friendship in the Balkan Peninsula and develop good neighbourhood and cooperative relations with all Balkan countries.

ARTICLE 9

The two high-level contracting parties shall inform each other of and discuss the problem of relations between the two countries and important international issues.

ARTICLE 10

This treaty is not contrary to the rights and duties stipulated in the bilateral and multilateral agreements already signed in the presence of the two high-level contracting parties.

ARTICLE 11

This treaty shall be valid after the two contracting parties pass through due procedures.

ARTICLE 12

Being valid for 20 years, this treaty shall be valid automatically by another ten years each of none of the two high-level contracting parties informs the other side of the abrogation of this treaty 12 months before the expiration of its term.

Being worked out and signed in Sofia on the 17th day of June, 1984, and done in duplicate in the Korean and Bulgarian languages, both texts are equally authentic.

**Kim Il Sung**
**General Secretary**
**Central Committee of the**
**Workers' Party of Korea**
**President**
**Democratic People's**
**Republic of Korea**

**Todor Zhivkov**
**General Secretary**
**Central Committee of the**
**Bulgarian Communist Party**
**President**
**State Council of the**
**Bulgarian People's Republic**

# Visit Demonstrates Korea-Yugoslavia Friendship

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea has paid an official goodwill visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, leading the party and state delegation of the DPRK upon the invitation of the Presidency of the SFRY and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. In this connection, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) came out with an editorial under the title "Korea-Yugoslavia Friendship Will Be Everlasting".

The editorial of Rodong Sinmun said:

During the visit, talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, were held in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere, and they reached a consensus of views on the matters discussed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to Yugoslavia demonstrated the solidarity of the Korea-Yugoslavia friendship.

The fraternal Yugoslav people accorded warm welcome and hospitality to Comrade Kim Il Sung as a most intimate friend who had laid the foundation of the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia.

The Korean and Yugoslav peoples who have brilliant traditions of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed struggle have forged friendship in the course of the common struggle for peace, socialism and non-alignment.

The particular intimacy and deep comradeship between Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people, constituted the cornerstone of the Korea-Yugoslavia friendship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to Yugoslavia this time marked an epochal occasion in bringing to a new height the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

It also eloquently proved the invincibility of the bonds of solidarity between the two countries.

The Yugoslav people have always rendered active support to the Korean people in the just cause of socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Yugoslav Party and people clearly expressed this stand once again during the visit.

They held that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully free from foreign interference. They expressed active support to the proposal for tripartite talks aimed at removing tension from the Korean Peninsula and promoting the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. They said they would make positive efforts in the international arena in favor of the policy of national reunification of the Workers' Party of Korea in the future, too.

Yugoslavia's active support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification clearly showed that the class bonds between the two peoples, brothers who fight hand in hand with each other to attain the common goal, are unbreakable.

Carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, a fighter who devoted all his life to the freedom and liberation of the people and an outstanding leader who paved the way for socialism in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav people firmly take friendship and unity between all nationalities of the country, socialist autonomy and non-alignment as the invariable basic of internal and external policies and successfully carry them into affect.

Yugoslavia contributes to extending and developing the non-aligned movement and actively works to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and turn the Mediterranean into a region of peace and cooperation.

We hail the fresh successes made by the fraternal Yugoslav people in socialist construction and highly evaluate their efforts for the development of the non-aligned movement and for peace in Europe and the world.

Convinced that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop more favorably in the future, we sincerely wish the Yugoslav people greater success in the efforts to fulfil the task set forth by the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

# President's Visit Upgrades Korea-Bulgaria Ties

Rodong Sinmun carried an editorial titled "Fraternal and Indestructible Friendship" upon the successful conclusion of an official goodwill visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at the head of a party and state delegation.

Rodong Sinmun said:

The Bulgarian visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung was an event of weighty significance in deepening and developing to a new, higher stage the friendship, unity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria, strengthening the socialist forces and the international communist movement and safeguarding peace and security in Asia and Europe.

The Bulgarian Party, Government and people attached great significance to his visit and accorded him warm welcome and cordial hospitality everywhere he went as a goodwill envoy of the Korean people and their closest friend.

While visiting there Comrade Kim Il Sung had again significant meeting and a series of talks and conversations with Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

A number of problems of common concern including the further expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria were discussed at the talks which took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

And a consensus was reached and a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria was signed.

This marked an epochal occasion in further expanding and developing in the future the traditional comradely friendship and the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two peoples.

The friendship between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples is an indestructible one which has constantly strengthened and developed on the basis of the intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Today the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party are energetically struggling to carry into practice the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and the National Party Conference held in March this year and build a developed socialist society, filled with hope and confidence, and actively striving for the conversion of the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, against the deployment of new U.S. Medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and for defence of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes achieved by the fraternal Bulgarian people in their endeavours for building a developed socialist society and highly estimated and fully support the efforts of the Bulgarian Party and Government for safeguarding peace on the Balkan Peninsula and in Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian Party, Government and people have invariably supported and encouraged our people's revolutionary cause with all sincerity, remaining faithful to their noble duty as a class brother.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed this time the support for the Bulgarian Party, Government and people to our people's struggle for making the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country peacefully without foreign interference.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples will be further expanded and developed in all fields in the future with the recent historical visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung as an occasion.

A Sofia mass rally welcoming President Kim Il Sung was held with a large attendance at the Ryudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on the afternoon of June 16.

(Continued from page 5)

ness of the DPRK in standing a link in the common anti-imperialist joint front under the banner of socialism and communism, as declared by you, Comrade Kim Il Sung, some time ago.

The foreign policy credo of the socialist countries is the peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems. What we have always striven at and will continue to strive is detente and disarmament, understanding and cooperation. We think that every single question today can be solved through negotiations, but honest negotiations, resting on the principles of equality and equal security.

The Bulgarian People's Republic contributes with its consistent and constructive foreign policy to the struggle to ease international tension, guarantee world peace and develop cooperation between all states.

About three months after, the Bulgarian people are observing the 40th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution. Bulgaria, once a backward bourgeois state, has turned in this historically short period into a modern socialist state with a developed industry and large-scale, mechanized agriculture.

The achievements of socialist Bulgaria are results of the devoted labour of the entire people full of creative stamina, the April Leninist General Line of the Bulgarian Communist Party and beneficial cooperation with all socialist countries.

After the adoption of the program of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the building of a developed socialist society, our socialist development brought about exceptionally good results. Now we are enlisting our all efforts to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the National Conference of the Party in March this year.

I express once more our conviction that the matters which would be agreed on at our current meetings and talks will be a new motive force of deepening friendship and cooperation between the BPR and the DPRK. They will contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of socialist countries aimed at peace and socialism, Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed a toast to the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people,

To the friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal parties, two countries and two peoples and

To the health of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

# *Photo Exhibitions of DPRK Held in Tokyo, Osaka*

*Ishikawa Bunyo, a Japanese news photographer, visited the DPRK last June for the first time. He stayed in the DPRK for 16 days. Mr. Ishikawa held exhibitions of photos of the DPRK in Tokyo from May 14 to 19 and in Osaka from June 18 to 23 respectively.*

*The photos shown at the exhibition were of the daily life of the people in the DPRK.*

*Introduced here are some photos taken in and around Pyongyang.*

*Mr. Ishikawa is famous for his "A Photo Record of the Vietnam War" and wrote many excellent reportage writings.*

**Asked in an interview with our reporter what was his impression of his first visit to the DPRK, he answered:**

It is rarely that we can see a country so united as the DPRK either in the socialist or the capitalist world. From a family to society, everything seems to be united. All people in that country seem to live with a purpose.

Through my contacts with the people I had the impression that the Korean people there are an excellent nation.

Prior to taking photos I strongly requested to take photos freely without any restriction.

I was told that no restriction would be imposed, and I was allowed to take photos freely from cars and trains. I walked the streets freely and took snapshots of the people.

I think the DPRK is a country which should take its rightful place in the international community of nations as it is.

I heard people say "People are masters" everywhere I went in the DPRK. I have so far visited many countries, but I found hardly any country that people are treated as treasures. I was greatly impressed by these words which I heard in the DPRK.

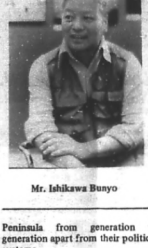
(Mr. Ishikawa has been to south Korea for three times.)

**Asked what he thought as a cameraman who has been to both north and south of Korea, he said:**

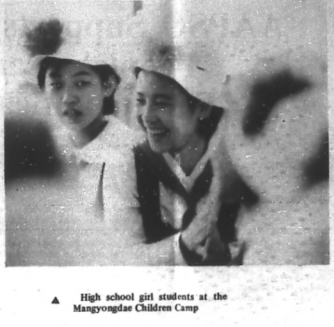
I respect the Korean nation the fact that it has continuously handed down their high culture on the Peninsula from generation to generation apart from their political systems.

It is truely deplorable matter that the nation is still divided.

I hope those who come to my exhibition will see my photos without a prejudice and find in them aspects of life in the DPRK.



Mr. Ishikawa Bunyo



▲ High school girl students at the Mangyongdae Children Camp

▼ A young couple on their way home from a department store in downtown Pyongyang

Chollima Street as seen from the Changgwangsan Hotel

A priest in front of the Taeung Hall of the Pohyon Temple on Mt. Myohyang

# So Sung and So Joon-Shik — Political Prisoners in S. Korea

**(Continued from the No. 1,193 issue of The People's Korea)**

**Why do I refuse "conversion"?**

The plaintiff, a student of jurisprudence who should hold human dignity in respect, having not only seen with my own eyes, but also suffered personally the inhumane and forcible "education for reform", reflected on it and thought:

1. Why can they demand "conversion" under our legal system whose principles are to guarantee freedom of thought, and to hold a person responsible only for the results of his acts?

2. Why can such an inhumane way of demanding "conversion" be allowed, when the purpose is said to be a "construction of a humane society"?

3. Can human reconciliation be attained in that way, even if persons become formally converted?

4. Doesn't it mean abandonment of human beings by human beings and escape from humanity if, witnessing such discrimination and severe treatment of the "non-converted", one become converted?

I have kept myself non-converted because I believe that it will bring self-destruction on myself if I adjust myself to the system, which should not exist in principle, and to the way which should not be adopted from the standpoint of humanity. It will be an eternal corruption of my spirit to yield to violence without consideration of thoughts and ideals.

(Summary)

**Preparatory pleadings by Attorney for Plaintiff**
**(Lawyer Mr. Lee Dong-Myong)**
**The Public Security Law (P.S.L.) is unconstitutional and invalid.**

* It is unconstitutional to legislate a retroactive law where probational supervision, including preventive custody which restricts the freedom of person, is prescribed.

* The P.S.L. violates Articles 11 (freedom of person) and 26 (the right to be tried in conformity with law by judges) of the "Constitution."

The citizen's person is free, and may be restrained only by due procedure.

The preventive custody under the P.S.L. is virtually penal punishment, because the "presidential decrees," to which the P.S.L. leaves the details relating to detention and supervision, prescribe the application of the provisions of the "Law for Executing Penal Punishment."

The preventive custody violates Articles 11 and 26 of the "Constitution" because it is a restraint of freedom of person, not by judicial procedure, but by the decision of the "Minister of Justice."

* The P.S.L. is unconstitutional in the following points, as well.

In the P.S.L. there is no prescription of a standard by which to judge "the possibility of recommitting the crime," and it is quite natural that there is no objective standard to judge it. The authorities are apt to use the measure arbitrarily against the people, which runs counter to the spirit of the "Constitution" which assures all the citizens of their fundamental human rights.

**The renewed decision at issue is invalid for the following reasons:**

* The "Constitution" assures all the citizens of human dignity and the freedom of conscience, religion, expression and learning, and guarantees the unrestricted freedom of one's inner life.

One's inner life should not be made the object of legal control by "government," but it shall be the duty of "government" to protect it. The renewed decision at issue is not only unconstitutional but also runs counter to the principle that one should be punished only on account of one's deeds. Even if one's inner life might be controlled by laws, the decision at issue is invalid for the following reasons.

* The defendant cannot make clear what "the superiority of socialism" means, nor can prove it to be illegal.

In a statement dated on May 11, 1983 where the plaintiff explains the reason why he maintains the invalidity of the P.S.L., he refuses to have his thoughts classified as "so-and-so-ism." He says that the prosecutor's questioning was done in such a way in order to decide whether he should request preventive custody or not, and then the prosecutor might be able to mould punishable thoughts out of the plaintiff's. It is quite wrong to judge one's thoughts in such a manner.

The plaintiff explains his thoughts and says that their essence lies in love for human beings and for the nation, and that for him, the common ownership of the means for production for securing equality is indeed "an ideal" for "the future course of history", but that it need not be realized by force. And he concludes that there is no reason why he should be blamed or punished on account of his "inner plan for the future".

The plaintiff, explaining his view concerning the future of our nation, acknowledges "a capitalistic development on condition that it is not monopolistic nor subordinate to any other country", and asserts that we should realize an independent national economy by dissolving the comprador relations with foreign capital.

* The plaintiff states his view as a "plan for the future" and denounces violence. There is no ground for condemning him for such a view under the "Constitution," as well as under any other law.

* The plaintiff's thoughts do not conflict with the "Constitution" nor other laws in any respect. So, the renewed decision is invalid, because the defendant maintains, groundlessly, that the plaintiff's thoughts testify the possibility of his recommitting the crime.

* * * * *

* His elder brother, Soh Sung, having suffered from severe burns, is now serving his life imprisonment. His mother, Oh Gi-Sun, died of cancer in grief. And his father, Soh Sung-Chung, is now suffering a grave illness. (He also died of cancer on May 9, 1983).

* A fair decision should be made from the standpoint of national morality and true national reconciliation.

(The article was carried by the December issue of New Zealand Monthly Review)

# AAPSO Supports Korean People's Cause For Reunification

The 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization held recently in El Djazair decided to set the period from June 25 to July 27 as a month of solidarity with the Korean people and observe May 17 as a day of solidarity with the south Korean people.

Resolutions adopted at the congress also supported the three-way talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and south Korea which was proposed by Pyongyang in January this year and called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Delegates from various countries at the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, in their speeches, expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, denouncing the United States and south Korea for their war provocation moves.

Mr. Nouri Abdel Razzak, Secretary General of the AAPSO, pointed out that south Korea has been converted into a base for nuclear attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and attacked Reagan's scheme to frame up a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance.

He underlined that the new initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is a realistic step to solve the Korean question in peaceful way.

At the congress delegates of many countries on the two continents including socialist countries and Tanzania, Madagascar, Algeria, Nepal, Zambia, Afghanistan, the Philippines, etc. and international organisations expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks, citing the moves of the U.S. and south Korea to unleash a new war and fabricate the triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

Referring to the Korean question, a general political declaration adopted at the congress extended support to the new proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The congress adopted resolutions on the Korean question – "We denounce the occupation of south Korea by the United States and its 'two Koreas' plot," "We demand the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons from south Korea and abolition of the U.S. military bases" and "We fully support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks, a new proposal, for the peaceful reunification of Korea."

An action programme of the congress stated that it will set the period from June 25 to July 27 as a month of solidarity with the Korean people and observe May 17 as a day of solidarity with the south Korean people fighting for democracy against fascism.

## *Over 80 British PMs Support 3-Way Talks*

Meanwhile, more than 80 British parliamentarians including labour parliamentarians Robert Parry, Dennis Canavan, Bog Mctaggart, Hugh Mccarthey, Ron Brown and Ernie Roberts and parliamentarian from the Welsh Nationalist Party Dafydd Elis Thomas brought a resolution supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks to the British Parliament session on May 15.

It says: This house welcomes the statement by pope John Paul the second supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea; notes that this is the official policy of Her Majesty's government; and calls upon Her Majesty's government to support the call for tripartite talks between north Korea, south Korea and the United States of America, for the withdrawal of the 40,000 United States troops based in the south and for the removal of all nuclear missiles which will help to realise the aspiration of all Korean peoples for a free, independent and united Korea, and for the cause of peace and detente in the Far East.

Some 12,000 Koreans in Tokyo and Kanto area staged a street demonstration downtown Tokyo demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea on June 22.

Before the demonstration, they held a rally to mark the 34th anniversary of the Korean War which was started by the U.S.-supported Syngman Rhee troops on June 25, 1950.

Speaking at the rally, Mr. Pak Chae Ro, a Vice Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), urged the participants to make every possible effort for an earlier realization of the proposed three-way talks between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

Pyongyang in January this year proposed to have talks with the United States and south Korea on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and making preconditions for north-south reunification talks.

(Continued from page 1)

negotiator at the medium-range missile talks in Geneva, represented the State Department at a 1953 meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is quoted as saying, "There was no unshakable policy barrier to use of atomic weapons, but the real question was whether the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages."

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, then-chairman of the Joint Chiefs, was skeptical of using nuclear weapons because Chinese forces allied with the north Koreans were so well dug in, a memo of the meeting showed.

The question was postponed, according to the memo, mainly because Collins thought U.S. naval forces in Pusan Harbor would be a perfect target if the Soviets decided to retaliate with their nuclear weapons.

But the matter arose again a meeting two weeks later of the National Security Council, with Eisenhower presiding.

Eisenhower, fearing Russia might raise the stakes in the war and force the United States into a general mobilization, considered nuclear weapons as a potential option, the memos indicate.

"The president then raised the question of the use of atomic weapons in the Korean War. Admittedly, he said, there were not many good tactical targets, but he felt it would be worth the cost if, through use of atomic weapons, we could achieve a substantial victory."

Others at the meeting brought up the question of "public hysteria with respect to atomic weapons." John Foster Dulles, secretary of state at the time, is quoted as saying that while "in the present state of world opinion we could not use an A-bomb, we should make every effort to dissipate this feeling."

A memo of a National Security Council meeting in May 1953, shows that military commanders by then had decided that atomic bombs would not be the most effective weapon in Korea, but Eisenhower was not convinced.

"The president nevertheless thought it might be cheaper, dollar-wise, to use atomic weapons in Korea than to continue to use conventional weapons against the dugouts, which honeycombed the hills along which the enemy forces were presently deployed," a memo said.

"This, the president felt, was particularly true if one took into account the logistic costs of getting conventional ammunition from this country to the front lines."

In another security council meeting on the military stalemate in Korea, Eisenhower is quoted as summing up the military views that "if we went to take more positive action against the enemy in Korea, it would be necessary to expand the war outside Korea and that it would be necessary to use the atomic bomb."(Compiled from UPI & New York Times)

Meanwhile, Bruce Cumings, a professor at the University of Washington, wrote in the Nation magazine (April 7, 1984) that the United States, from the beginning of the Korean War, has retained the option of using nuclear weapons in Korea.

Here are excerpts from his article:

From the beginning of the Korean War, on June 25, 1950, the United States has retained the option of using nuclear weapons against the foe. On July 17, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander of U.S. and United Nations forces, suggested during a top-secret teleconference with his superiors in Washington that he planned "to destroy North Korea" and to block any direct Chinese or Soviet involvement in the war. "I see here a unique use for the atomic bomb – to strike a blocking blow," he said. At that time, it will be recalled, America's proclaimed objective was to push the invaders back to the 38th parallel. Once the Chinese forces entered the war, in November 1950, MacArthur frequently requested authorization to use the bomb. In an interview in 1954 with journalist Bob Considine, which he gave on the condition that it not be published until after his death, the general said he could have ended the war in ten days if his pleas had been heeded by Washington. "I would have dropped between 30 and 50 atomic bombs . . . across the base of Manchuria." Later, MacArthur planned "to spread . . . from the Sea of Japan to the Yellow Sea . . . a belt of radioactive cobalt. . . . It has an active life of between 60 and 120 years." That plan, he said, would have been "a cinch" to carry out.

It was not just crazies like MacArthur who advocated annihilating North Korea. Dwight D. Eisenhower called for the use of the bomb a few days after the war began. When he became President in 1953, he threatened the Chinese with it if they refused to sign a truce. He also approved the bombing of irrigation dams that supplied three-quarters of the water for North Korea's rice fields. The purpose, according to official Air Force reports, was to starve the civilian populace into submission – this in a "limited war." Such measures had not been used since Hilter's Luftwaffe bombed dikes in the Netherlands. (They were considered but never used in the air war against North Vietnam.)

After the Chinese entered the war, President Truman held a press conference at which he refused to rule out the use of nuclear weapons. A month later, disassembled atomic bombs were placed aboard aircraft carriers patrolling Korean waters. In notes to himself during this time, Truman blustered about letting fly with atomic weapons from Beijing to Moscow to get the "Chinamen" out of Korea. For the rest of the war, lone B-29s flew simulated bombing runs over Pyongyang to remind North Koreans of the planes that had dropped the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

The bomb was never used, of course, but that was mainly for practical military reasons. Enemy troop concentrations were not large enough to require its destructive power, and most of North Korea's cities and industrial installations could be flattened by conventional bombs. The war was limited only in the sense that the United States did not resort to its ultimate weapon. Otherwise, Washington held back nothing.

## *S. Korean Soldier Shot Dead For Espionage*

KAESONG June 15 (KCNA) – A soldier of the south Korean puppet army, who had illegally intruded into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone south of Pyonggang in the central sector of the front and committed espionage and hostile acts, was killed instantly on the spot by a self-defensive step taken by soldiers of the Korean People's Army at around 15:40 June 14.

According to an investigation, it turned out that he lay in ambush for a few days in the portion of our side and in this course spied on the position of our People's Army outposts and their duty as well as military secrets. The organ concerned carried off the dead body of the provoker and the materials of espionage and appliances he carried with him. Such espionage is a crude violation of the Armistice Agreement and a grave criminal act rendering the situation strained.

The senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission in his telephone notice lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against it and demanded it take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar incidents.

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